# Acrmont Earmer ROYAL CUMMINGS,

C. HORACE HUBBARD, Agricultural Ed's P. O. Address, Springfield, Vt.

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Communications for the Agricultural Department should addressed to the Agricultural Editor at Springfield, Vt.

A factory has been started in Pennsylvania for the manufacture of wooden shoes, for farmers (and others).

The winter in California is exceptionally severe in temperature, and the bragging on their climate is at a discount.

A. W. Cheever says that more feed can be produced on one acre of pasture with ten varieties of grass than on ten acres with one

Professor Gray says that "most of our esteemed and important fruits have not so much been given to man as made by him, and man's work in this respect is to direct years. Good sized, roomy cows, straight ing fund at Burlington could not be made should require so much more bolsteriog than and found the remedy in private ponds and the course and tendency of nature."

A subscriber at Pomfret writes in regard to lame hogs. He says be had one; was Woodburn Pilot three-year-old mare is a advised to get it out upon the ground and twice a week. He did so and it was cured.

The American Rural Home says that farmers in western New York would find it to their interest to discontinue wheat growing for the market where the yield is less

The consumption of eggs is on the increase. The raising of poultry and winter supply of eggs deserve more attention from farmers. It is conceded by those who have given the matter thorough trial, that no farm than the production of poultry and eggs.

It is said that native rubber, which can be procured at most large rubber stores, cut into fipe shreds and dissolved in ten times paste of the consistency of honey, which will unite rubber or leather boots with exceeding firmness. Put on three coats. It will be muddy bye and bye, boys.

President Wilder has long been of the opinion that the only method which we can adopt with any degree of certainty for the acquisition of improved fruit and vegetables is the production of new kinds from seed. from varieties which have been cross impregnated by the winds or insects or by hybridization by the hand of man.

that after five years of feeding steamed food it would have been had the weather been shall be glad to have them called to our athe is satisfied that he cannot afford to feed favorable, but was fair through the day, and eattle on dry food. The average cost per good in the evening. On the second day, however unsound the positions we may take. head of keeping 17 cows, 2 two-year-olds when it had cleared off, the farmers came and 16 yearlings on steamed food is only a out in crowds, filling the hall and showing stated in the discussions in the meeting that fraction over 12 cents per head. He mixes by their presence and the interest which the principle that the heating from sap does in the following proportion: 150 lbs corn they manifested, their desire for improve- not injure hay, is given by him at second fodder and straw at \$10 per ton, 96 lbs cob ment. There was a marked degree of en- hand, and not from experience, and he inmeal and shorts, 45 lbs shorts fed in hay thusiasm through all the sessions. The dis- tended at Canaan to suggest the thought that tea, and 120 of dry hay, and his cows give cussions were lively and interesting, and we if that principle was sound the ventilators as much on this feed as on dry hay.

T. L. Harrison, secretary of the New breeder of Shorthorn cattle, says the largely increasing demand for improved stock, has of the people. They all exerted themselves in the last four years in the judgment of to make it pleasant for the members of the cattle in the Western states has enabled the there again. prairie farmer to send to the Eastern markets three-year-old steers weighing 1,500 Ibs. at a less cost of rearing than four-yearold steers of common stock weighing 1,200

### Product of Grade Jerseys.

Mr D. W. Roberts of West Hartford writes us that he has two five-year-old cows air and sunshine sufficient so that it will not the intervention of "short hand writers." afteen-sixteenths Jersey blood. He has bad mow burn, but come out a green color. One no other cows on his farm. "One of them thing more remains to be done, and that is to kasm" or "injured dignity." While responsdropped her calf the 23d of February, 1875, dispose of that talk at the Canaan meeting, lible for the tone and character of the first which I disposed of as soon as the milk was and which I have not seen published in the page of the Farmen, we might claim the good, and in just seven weeks from that day PARMER. As it is short and comprehensive the other one dropped her calf, which was a I will copy it verbatim from the Green turn if they "call names." Perhaps the "edheifer, and I raised it and have made 633 Mountain Freeman of December 29. The pounds of butter and supplied us with milk subject of grasses being under consideration the 17th of this month, and the other the grass early. I want to cure my hay as little 22d of March. Three in the family all the as possible. I fill up my bay a section at a time, with the addition of one more three- time so that the fermentation will be all at fourths of the time. I fed considerable new once. This past scason I had some very hot milk to lambs in April. My feed is two bays, so much so that I was afraid of spontawhile at the barn, and giving milk, with a and pitched out some hay to prevent comtried to make it comfortable."

but only to insist on a fair and equitable manners and injured dignity, and attempt to assured that our words mean much more adjustment of wages. If farmers will say resoncile these conflicting opinions and make than they can express. that they will pay fifteen or eighteen dollars this matter so plain that the wayfaring man, The incidental advantage of drawing out friend at Fayetteville hired a first-rate farm hand a few-days since, for a year, for \$150. folly.

#### Improved Stock at Bradford.

Mr Jonathan Johnson, at whose pleasant and clean, well developed in useful points. Mr Johnson has some fine specimens of the

horse, of which he raises good ones. A fine style and action.

style, and dairy qualities. Three full-blood

### The Bradford Meeting of the Board.

greeting, as well as a hospitable reception to came away impressed with the intelligence in Col Mead's bays would do more harm of the farmers of Bradford and vicinity, than good, leaving every man to judge for The spreading meadows along the Passumhouses, all told of the thrift and prosperity | point."

### For the VERNONT PARSES.

I think that many of the readers of the FARMER will be gratified to learn that the theory and practice of its agricultural editor is what this discussion has revealed, viz : be careful and not dry hay too much, but give it and cream. One of the cows is to come in Col Mead said, "Of course I want to cut my

quarts corn meal and two quarts bran a day neous combustion. I went out one night few roots and a mixture of hay straw and bustion. When I fed that hay I found that pers, that the board of agriculture was cornfodder; and one quart of corn meal a what was pitched off was injured. The hay to meet in our village the following day while at grass, with a little fodder-corn that was left was not injured at all. Lout week. Being an obscure and humble people in the fail. My stable is in an old barn, some hay in the morning, and drew it in be- we naturally wondered why so honorable and it freezes all the coldest weather, al- fore noon. Shall I put ventilators in the a body should visit us, unless, indeed, with though I have boarded up on the inside and center of those bays? Will it do well? The missionary intentions, in which case we are Hubbard said, of hay put into the mow with already penetrated by benevolent people.

the knuckles will not effect a permanent increases the profits of the farmer, cure. I have a growing respect for the board of agriculture, and think the state was village farm home we found a hospitable wise in chartering an agricultural college on times wonder why so much learning and arguwelcome, has a little herd of milking Short- wheels, so all parts of the state might be ment is expended to prove the superiority of of the supreme court affirming the right of hores, which be has been breeding for several benefited. What a pity it is that that sleep farming to all other occupations, and why it

available to help run the institution. man who is constantly taking part in public clean built, trappy colt, but rather small. meetings, the reports of the proceedings of give it a little bloodroot grated in its food Also a pair of marcs, brown and bay, the which are so condensed that three or four latter of which filled our eye. She is by the columns is made to suffice for a two-day's fruit of it; thorns and thistles shall it bring old, setting the statement that the profits of celebrated "English Hunter" (a cross of the meeting, would hardly desire to be held repure bred English Hunter with the best aponsible for the accuracy of every such con-Morgan blood), owned by R. C. Johnson, densed report of his remarks. For instance, than twenty bushels per acre, as is the case those splendid races, having the size, style, say, "It (hay) does not hurt as much as most among so many? It may also be some apolspirit, action, docility, and power of the suppose, if it heats a little. Perhaps not, but ogy for their doubts that they do not receive Morgan. A full sister of "English Hunter," we never made such a statement. At another so many tangible benefits from the modern with a foal at her side, showed in the yard meeting two reporters made us take sides flatly opposite to each other in the debate on Mr R. C. Johnson gave us a sleigh ride housing cattle in winter. Mr Fassott was behind Hunter fast as we care to go to the made to say "ordinary cows yield 185 to 140 farm of Mr M. R. Chamberlain, whose herd pounds of butter per year. The cows of Mr product pays better for capital and labor of Shorthorns show very plainly that there Whipple of Pomfret yield ten times that is no inconsistency between beef qualities, amount per head." We do not intend to complain of the reporters. Their work is use shall no more be a burden, but a delight. Shorthorn cows made last season, with noth- usually done faithfully, and averages as well Therefore we may reasonably believe that ing but pasture in summer, nine hundred as the performance of the speakers whose ef- the improvements and discoveries which, The meeting of the board of agriculture five minute speech into a five line report, every man shall not only sit under his own at Bradford opened in a rain storm. Nearly The report of the Canaan meeting was quite vine and fig tree, and eat the fruit thereof, all day the rain fell, and the streams of run- above the average. Yet we think the read- but shall change the curse into a blessing by ning water grew deeper, until evening, when ers of the FARMER have already been suffi becoming, not the servant, but the master of the ice in the streets was covered by a wet ciently informed that the report did not quite the soil he tills. blanket of snow and water, which made cover our views, which we have sufficiently locomotion snything but agreeable and safe. explained. Being rather a busy man, we In spite of the inclementy of the elements do not follow the reports to see if errors exthe farmers turned out in goodly numbers, ist. Often having not a moment to read and gave the members of the board a warm the board reports published in the FARMER.

When our readers differ in opinion, or obtention and promise to reply good naturedly,

The editor of the FARMER has expressly himself. We said in the FARMER of Janu-

opinions" in what we have said, we will try can meditate upon it while feeding out that effort to clear his mind .

The policy of putting this educational system "on wheels" is for the express purpose of meeting the farmers face to face, with the opportunity for mental stimulus which comes from the contact of mind with mind without

There is no "call" for E. W. B.'s "sarprivilege of bringing writers up with a short itor of the FARMER has done very wrong" in omitting to draw his pen through the rough passages of "E. W. B.'s" letter. We prefer to let it stand as he wrote it l.

### Appreciative Missive from Windham

We were greatly astonished a few weeks since by the announcement in our county paanswer is, that it will, undoubtedly. Mr not so inaccessible as some benighted regions

the water dried out that the sap of the grass | Being moreover deplorably ignorant of The problem of wages of farm help is injures it only where it comes to the air. the board's method of proceedings, we went deserving of especial study and action at the The top of such a mow will be rotten, and out scarcely knowing what we went forth present time. That the prices of farm help the rest will be colored slightly brown. All to see. But our stupidity was soon culighthave been disproportionately high for a few bright hay is not good hay. It is an unnut- ened by the prompt way in which affairs years, is beyond the hardihood of the most ural cow that wont lick its own calf. Please were managed, and, after a briefer attendance brazen faced "bired man" to depy. With tell us about those ventilators. How shall than we could have wished, we left at the farm products dropping steadily, but surely, they be constructed, and of what material close greatly pleased with what we had heard labor has commanded war prices. The in- shall they be made, sto? I wish to make a for many reasons. We were glad, for one, flated condition of manufacturing which has correction in regard to the quantity of hay I that so many of our town's people were present absorbed the help, and paid wages which are had injured the past scason, either by a mis- and that all, and especially many young

have come long ago. Now that the bubble a large quantity of hay, more I presume counted for by the practical nature of the Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, of over-production of manufactured goods than I cut. I will discount that consider- questions discussed, and the evident intention has burst, and operatives are obliged to sub- able and put in a quantity of oats that were of the audience to examine them thoroughly. mit to one reduction after another, and injured by being put on to heating mows of in which respect they were most ably assisted driven out of the mills and shops altegether, hay. But none were "as rotten as a pear by the gentlemen who gave to them so freely there is an opportunity for farmers to regu- on top." It is true the present board are of the results of their own valuable experilate the wages question if they will. It is not responsible for my smoky mows of hay, ence and knowledge. And as we observe a necessity for farmers. They realize that but some one else is, and if they endorse the that some of these gentlemen have been re- small at the morning session, and no other wages must come down." On their own same doctrine, they should be held responsituring entirely superfluous thanks to their good sense and discretion depends the whole bie. Am I to be sneered at for putting in entertainers entirely ignoring the fact that the esue. We would not have farmers improve practice what the great ones of the earth balance of indebtedness is on that side, we the opportunity offered by the general pros- preach? I respectfully suggest if it would wish to thank them most heartily for their tration to grind the poor laborer in the dust, not be quite as well to say a little less about efforts to instruct and assist us. And be

per month, or any other sum which may be although a fool, need not err. The grass the people to discuss together topics of mureasonable, and no more, they will get all crop is almost the sole dependence of the tual interest is no slight one, and judging the belp they need. In many sections farm Vermont farmer, and the question how he by the undoubted sincerity and enthusiasm help is plenty at \$17 per month for shall manage to make the most of it is one of with which these gentlemen pursue their disseven or eight months from April 1st. A vital importance. I only mention my expe- interested labors, one might be almost conrience that some one clas may profit by my vinced that they really believe a statement that is sometimes heard that farming is an If a few farmers in any town pay \$25 or Perhaps I ought to sign my name to these interesting occupation, even, as some say, more per month, all hands will hold on for articles, but if I should, the name would add the best in the world. If they can convert the same prices. In the predicament that no weight to argument, and the argument our young people to this belief, the good that we are in, the manufacturers would say reflect no glory on the name. I will say, they do will be immeasurable. Nor is this down with prices or stop the wheels. The however, that I am naturally good-natured, a doubtful result when we consider in how farmers will probably scold, and pay as high and very polite. My insolence is only spas- many ways their information lightens the bur- scarcely known with us. He spoke of the modic, but so deep-scated that one rap on den, lessens the drudgery and (we suppose)

> True there are some among us, mainly the weaker and more foolish sex, who some- are nearly extinct. Both these causes could interpretationusts" consider that statement found in scripture as, "Cursed be the ground forth to thee, and in the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy bread," corresponds too improvements as the men do.

But as we are further told of these millennial days when the sword shall be beaten into ploughshares, we may be allowed the typical interpretation that the implements of all other employments shall become subservient to those of the husbandman, and that their

It is not strange that they do not always get gent men, are constantly opening to us, are the whole tenor or even an accurate idea of a but the harbingers of that blissful time when

When we consider the wonderful mastery that man has attained over nature in the past, since he has learned to read so many secrets of the earth and the heavens; and since these wonders, mitacles we may almost call them, increase the more rapidly as time B. J. Stone of Westboro, Mass., states their homes. The attendance was not what serve inconsistencies in our statements, we goes on, each discovery being the embryo of many more, what may we not expect in the years that are to come?

Fayetteville, February 11, 1876.

#### For the VERNORT PARMER. Milk Cooler for "Z. L. C."

Make your paus 21x42 inches on the top, five inches in depth, with three-fourths inches facts, and no slurring or failure on the part their wool and how to prevent it. He had, flare; make your cooler the same size with of others could change that fact. It was of sides straight; your pan will then set in your cooler supported by its rim on the rim of the cooler. The space between them will whether they were good or not. Some cows be three-fourths of an inch on the bottom, York state agricultural society, himself a psic, the commodious barns and cheerful ary 14th, "we give no opinion upon this and on the sides equal to the flare of the pan. At one end of your cooler put on a pocket, similar to that of a shaving cup, with an orifice to convey the water into the many prudent men, grown too rapidly to board, and we came reluctantly away from to "dispose of them" or back down. As for cooler; at the other end put on a similar have a substantial basis. The same author- our first visit to Bradford, resolved that reconciling inconsistencies between what we one with the orifice close to the bottom; in ity states that the introduction of Shorthorn when the opportunity offers we would go say and what somebody makes us say, "E the bottom of this pocket insert one-half inch W. B." may have the job to work over. He rubber hose five inches in length, and in this skim milk. hose insert a tin or wooden tube that will musty hay and oats. We are done with the easily slide up or down to gauge the depth of wafer in the cooler. We like wooden tubes, using two sets, one four-inch for full pan, and one two-inch for part full. We have used such a cooler four years, and find them equal to any of the patent pans. The coolers will cost about the same as a sap pan of the same size. They should have a good coat of paint and set on a table. You can get couplings with rubber stepples to carry

off the sour milk if you like. L. W. PITKIN. Marshfield, January 31.

#### For the VERMONT FARMER. Fatal Case of Fever.

Mr J. O. Walker of this town lost a valuable Jersey heifer a few days ago of an unknown disease. The first symptoms discovered were loss of appetite and a reduces of the white of the eyes. The inflammation of the eyes increased until she became perfeetly blind. She trembled violently and discharged a yellowish matter from the nese and eyes, breathed heavily, refused all food, appeared in great distress, and died in four days after being discovered sick. She was in high order when attacked, and did not run with larger stock which could injure her. Who will name the disease, and give a rem- tary Seely gave his paper on "Leaves."

[The symptoms mentioned by our correndent are such, so far as they go, as would in our opinion indicate brain fever,

## Manufactures and Mining.

#### At Pomfret, Thursday and Priday, Pebruar;

The meeting of the state board of agriculure, manufactures and mining at Pomfret was according to appointment. Owing to the storm of Wednesday the attendance was business was done except to organize, which was done by choosing Hon Crosby Miller president and E. S. Wood, Esq. vice presi-

#### Thursday Afternoon.

The afternoon session met promptly, with good attendance, and a more than usual number of ladies. The meeting was opened with singing by the choir. The president thee introduced Maj Ora Paul, who gave a brief address of welcome, in which he advo-

Esq. of Woodstock, on "Pisciculture with Reference to Farming." He said he should first alluded to the classifications of Cuvier

and Agassiz.

We have in the United States no less than twelve varieties of fishes, few of which were former plentiful supply found in the streams of Vermont, now so changed by the careless wastefulness of our people and the introduction of the voracious pickerel, till now they be reached by law, and he cited the decision protection. He doubted if our streams could should come to the parn in good countries, and his experience had convinced min that ever again be as fully stocked as formerly, and be kept so during the winter; should he could keep more cows and get more milk and found the remedy in private ponds and have salt, ashes and sulphur to which they others. We leave this question for artificial production. Seven-tenths of the wiser people to answer. It may be that farmers of Vermont could raise their own some of these skeptical sisters, being "literal fish, and every acre of water was worth two depression in the sheep business, but unmisacres of land. It would be difficult to cal- takable signs of returning prosperity greet us culate how large a profit might be made by on every side, and sheep breeding in Verfor thy sake, in sorrow shalt thou eat the small the cost of raising fish to two years

all the rest were taken, except about tilty.

Col Mead followed, advocating the catchout hay, fine cut roots, and bran, oil meal, Mr Hubbard thought there should be a

to awners of trout brooks, but this was de- pound was not higher, and the gain greater feated by farmers themselves, and be thoug t on the same amount of feed, than on full the law should protect not only those who were raising fish, but all brooks of those who hundred lambs. Sheep to be profitably fed.

should make persons unlawfully on another's most profitable to feed, as the cost of pro-

Mason, president of the dairymen's associa- dition, and for this purpose roots were valution, was called on for some remarks on had produced a good article, but he thought the marketing was of great importance. some experience in skim cheese. He thought which could be made of it in keeping the he had some as poor as need be, and he sold at as low a price, and he thought the pro-

worth of Barre, Mass., had made good cheese present. In 1812 the prices of the from milk partly skimmed, cheese which dealers pronounced good and chemists found Mr Hubbard enquired whethar he was digestible, he had the argument and the ever troubled by sheep biting and pulling keep good cows and fed them properly, and that farmers should test their cows to know were worse than nothing, while others might

be worth bundreds of dollars. Mr Maseu was inquired of as to the profits per cow for the season realized at cheese for a successful factory. He thought from 250 to 300 cows might profitably start a factory, and the profit per cow at their factory was between eighty-six and eighty-seven dollars, which included calves and

Mr Safford of Hartford had noticed that the cheese of the states had suffered in New York markets in comparison with Canadian grain at any particular time of day. product, and that it had been attributed to a oo free use of the skimmer.

Thursday Evening.

This session was opened by Mrs W. C. Whipple, on "Window Gardening." The paper was of a practical nature, and highly interesting. Mrs W. illustrated her paper by a stand of beautiful plants rich in foliage and flower, and her paper was listened to with the greatest interest. We shall give it Mr Hubbard remarked on the importance

of flower culture in giving beauty to the farmers' houses and giving the housewife an interesting variety in the tiresome routine of daily duties, and called out Mr Pringle, who spoke briefly of fruit and flowers. vital importance,-How can we keep our boys and girls at home on the farm? did not want to stay there, and girls did not even on the rocky hillsides of Vermont a farmer's life might be made at once profitsble and pleasant, and a farmer's wife happy possible.

(Applause.)
The president remarked that a paper or the programme treated on that subject, and Opportunities for Young Farmers." At the close of Col Mead's paper there was music by the choir, after which Secre-Friday Morning.

and contented, in a pleasant, refined home

The session was opened by singing, and prayer by Rev Mr Hazen, after which Mr E. Perkins read his paper on "Sheep

Husbandry."

The number of sheep in the United States

keeping, and the marked improvement they tions possible. give when bred with other sheep. The deton, and gave it as his conclusion that a Pringle's paper on "Grasses." cross of the Merino and Southdown was the one to meet this demand. The sheep should have a strong constitution, the fleece of good Mrs E. S. Wood, on "In Doors." quantity and quality, long and strong staple, evenly distributed over the body. The usual oustom of buying wool was paying a predeprecated the decrease of population in those towns which were chiefly employed in agriculture.

The keeping of sheep could not be profitable except with good care, For this purpose "the shepberd should love his sheep, and their The keeping of sheep could Good care costs less than poor and pays three-fold more. Sheep should be sheared in season, and June is one of the best months Reference to Farming." He said he should for sheep if they are shorn, but they should make it as practical a talk as possible. He be housed from storms for a time, after which they will require little care during summer. In winter good, dry, warm sheds, good, early cut hay, plenty of pure water, with roots. later farmers had helped out the winter by apples, a little meal, and regular feed was fair sheep hay, if out early, and nearly all low-land hay is good sheep hay if cut in sea-son and well cured. Lambs should have the soo and well cured. Lambs should have the giving a large flow of nilk they should be best of care while young, weaned at four helped by heartier food, as a man would like fail should have a little grain, and be housed feeding meal and shorts, cows can be kept in during storms; and they and all other sheep milk and in good flesh most of the winter,

mout will soon see a brighter day. his paper on "The Mr Lane next read Feeding of Sheep for Market. A certain class of farmers have a surplus stand 36 hours before skimming. Churn at the common on the part of farmers.

A certain class of farmers have a surplus stand 36 hours before skimming. Churn at this time of year once in four days; work on hoge and corn; then flax raising; then castor the common inclined worker. Morgan blood), owned by R. C. Johnson, densed report of his remarks. For instance, and shows the valuable qualities of both the report of the meeting at Orwell makes us sotirely "allegorical." But what are they he had some 800 fine trout, of which over for the hay and leave him a small profit. at the time; thinks it hurts the butter to the market, and make a clean sweep of the half were stolen in one night. Soon after, Sheep should have in this climate warm sheds work the second time. He had not adopted entire profits of the season's work. and the best of care, with feed of good, early the large pans, as he had no good place for ing and shooting of such villains as would corn meal, etc. The sheep he found most nothing more profitable were grade Merinos served by a

can have access, as necessary to a healthy

desire such protection.

Prof Seely spoke of the difficulty of identifying game, and advocated a law which highest price in market might not be the should be used in feeding, and the same person do the feeding. They should be kept student finds the great field of education for years this or that crop, and returns no actual theft or trespass.

At this stage of the meeting Hon E. D. clean, quiet, dry, warm, and in healthy con-

ble, and farmers might find the stall feeding dairying. In a witty preface, he objected of sheep under these conditions pleasant and to being called, as he came to Pomfret as the headquarters of the dairy interest, the Jersey cows and gilt-edged butter, but he was mainly in cheese making, and gave his was rare to find sheep which would shear experience in making partly-skim cheese. over two pounds of cleansed wool, while now Some thought their duties ended when they it was not unusual to find them giving eight pounds. He spoke in flattering terms of the Pomfret sheep, and gave some account of the Mr Smith of New Haven said he had sheep husbandry of the state, and the use

boys on the farm. Mr Sufford asked how the prices of good duct about as valueless as anything could sheep at the present compared with those well be, confederate bonds not excepted, of the past. He replied; the prices of the Mr Fassett of Enosburgh said if Mr Eils- past were higher than the fancy prices of the sheep were from one to two thousand dollars.

and found dipping in a solution of tobacco the first importance to begin at the bottom. the best though that would not wholly cure. keep good cows and fed them properly, and Mr Hubbard had found mercurial ointment the best but it should be very carefully used and mixed with three parts of lard and a piece about the size of a kernel of wheat rubbed on the skin.

Mr Safford said he had tried the crossing of fine and coarse wooled sheep and rained his flock. Sheep would eat poor and coarse hay with good results, hay which other stock would not eat.

Mr Lane thought sheep would do well on good hay which he thought good enough, and there was shown a disposition to "go for Mr Safford for recommending such feed. Mr Fassett enquire i whether there were any physiological reasons for feeding sheep

Mr Lane knew of no such reason. Thou regularity the chief thing. Thought sheep the best stock for eradicating weeds fro pastures and bringing in white clover. The next paper was "A Plea for Grass Culture," by J. C. Sherburne of Pomfret.

The oft repeated exhortation "Don't leave the Farm," would loose its force in the face of ultimate starvation, and the sight, neither pleasant nor rare, of the turning of so much of our land into pastures, and that, with the loss of population in our farming towns was the direct affect of excess of grain raising. He plead for a larger growth of hay, and its harvest in proper season. There was a difference of several dollars per ton in the flavor of hay cut the first of July over that cut two Mr Hubbard said there was a question of weeks later. He thought the practice of buying the grain fed on the farm a good one. The feeding of western meal was the re-demption of eastern land. To get the best want to marry farmers. He thought that grass the land should be in good condition, to which end water should be drained from wet land, and carried onto dry land when

At this point the meeting was adjourned the town hall.

Friday Afternoon to partake of a "basket disner" furnished at

The afternoon session commenced with ery excellent paper from L. O. Greene of Mr Henry Safford's paper on Buildings" came next in order.

and as near the center of the farm as con

sheep, and, if so, what kind, and how shall possible on a bank for the greater convenience son, the carcasses can be cooled more there. we keep them? The first could be answered, of driving into the loft. No farmer could af-that we cannot afford to raise sheep for an annual clip of four or five pounds per head, without plenty of roots; for the storage of but it would pay if they shear seven or eight pounds.

The breeds especially fitted for our raising and made good fodder. With a fine discripwere the Merino and Southdown. The merit tion of the model home, he closed with an So far as markets are concerned, we do not the Merino is that they give the largest exhortation to farmers to magnify their call- see that there is any particular preference

mand of the times is for a sheep which shall opened by C. Horace Hubbard's paper on with greater economy than the other. He combine the best qualities for wool and mut-

### Friday Evening.

The session was opened with a paper by One of life's best lessons was to enjoy your work while doing it; it conduces to cheerfulness, and work cheerfully done is even when so done. Books, flowers and social joys help to brighten the in-door life life to come.

of Pomfret, on "Does it pay to feed meal to

The next was a paper by Mr E. S. Wood The same question might be asked, Does it pay to feed meal to anything? It was formerly the custom to "browse" cattle, but occusary. Course, rank timothy makes shortness of hay the cows came out better in spring. There is nothing better for cows than grass; it is their staff of life, but when months old, and turned into good feed; in a slice of meat with his piece of bread. By paying for the meal. Calves until cool weather in the fall.

In reply to questions, Mr Wood said he them. Thought they might save labor, but a drawback upon our permanent prosperity.

Mr Vail said there had been an objection Southdown ram, and had made it profitable to large pans, but the past season be had sublic sentiment in this matter, and more to raise early lambs. Had found it more used a simple large pan without any outside profit, or will at least approximate more stringent protection by law should be given profitable to buy yearlings, as the price per pau for water, and on his place there was closely to the cost of production. In raising very little time when cooling was needed, special crops, high prices are exacted for thus getting the good results without the labor, because such crops must be cultivated

After some discussion on milk, raising should be sound and hardy, and well cared calves, etc. Mr Vail of Pomfret read a paper

> stretching out in broad vistas on every hand. and one lifetime were short for the entering those fields of lore. that special education should be had for the farmer and Congress had made an appropriation for this purpose, but he doubted whether this action had secured the desired results. Farmers' boys are seldom found in to the high price which broom corn complenty in the classic schools of our better colleges. Most of our farmers find the whole of their education in the common schools and the increase of their efficiency is worthy the best thought of our wisest and best men. Let every boy and girl in the state have the best education possible to them, and in such direction as is most congenial, and the bond that binds them to the tarm be the silver chord of affection rather than the iron chain

discussion on the matter of education, inter-esting, but difficult to report. At the close of the discussion Mr Hubbard spoke in flattering terms of the attendance and interest shown in the meetings of the board, and the

hospitality of the people.

The choir which had furnished good music several times each session, closed the exercises of the evening with the "curfew," and the meeting adjourned, all separating, we think, with the feeling that it had been a pleasant and profitable meeting.

### Fat Sheep for Heavy Fleece.

A writer in the Country Gentleman says There is much said about ewes being too twenty years I have never seen anything that led me to think so, providing the flesh summer, and a few roots with good hay durng the winter. The fatter sheep become under such circumstances the more value consider them. There is no time in the year when it pays better to feed a small allowance f grain daily than in the fall after the feed gets frozen, and it is not necessary to bring the flock to the barn. It is an old saying that "sheep well Novembered are half wintered." Keep the ewes fat, and the lambs say that it is better to have the lambs come early or late, but I do say that it is best to have them fat; but whether early or late they are saleable. All ewes that with good care will not raise a lamb and shear pounds of washed wool should be sold. I have them in my flock that will shear nine pounds and raise a pair of twins, and it costs me no more to keep one than a sheep that shears three pounds. I think that no one will bear the man who keeps his flock in this way complainining because his sheep are all run out," and do not pay him, and ehe like, Ticks must be kept out of the flock; they are the worst enomies of the sheep. If they are not killed they will destroy the sheep. For killing them I have tried nothing better

### Are Large Hogs Profitable?

than tobacco juice.

The Live Stock Journal takes up this uestion as follows:

The question is not an unusual one, and The house should be where Burus speaks of such a character that it cannot be ansistent; and an upright two-story house was the summer, and quite a number are cut up the best, and the rooms the most in use, should be in the pleasantest part of the house. The kitchen should be only large would say that logs not excessively fat to his beasts, and that disregarding their and it is possible that bleeding might have is about thirty-seven millions, yielding an saved the animal's life. We make no claim to veterinary knowledge or experience, and pounds; the annual slughter for mutton to veterinary knowledge or experience, and pounds; the annual slughter for mutton to veterinary knowledge or experience, and pounds; the annual slughter for mutton annual slughter for mut to veterinary knowledge or experience, and would be glad if any correspondent would favor the readers of the Farker with a better answer.]

Some men keep savage dogs around their bousses, so that the hunger were men keep savage and a good library should be separate from the character of the farker with a beta large exhibit for a country like ours, for the listand of Great Britain has thirty-four and supplied with water, the sitting-room with haps small hogs ought to be preferred—

small hogs ought to be preferred—

plenty of papers, and a good library should be separate from any contaminating smells, from which come so much of a sincety millions of dollars. This is not a should be separate from the chert buildings and supplied with water, the sitting-room with haps small hogs ought to be preferred—

plenty of papers, and a good library should think likely to be regarded with least a should think likely to be regarded with least about the same favor than larger ones only moderately should be separate from the chert buildings and supplied with water, the sitting-room with haps small hogs ought to be preferred—

plenty of papers, and a good library should think likely to be regarded with least open from it, and all free from any contaminating smells, from which come so much of allowed and fifty millions of dollars. This is not a larger ones only moderately should be separate from the chert of the summer time in the regular packing houses, we believe hogs of moderate weights. appearency nigner than those of the farm, take of mine or some one else the figures persons among them appeared so deeply inhouses, so that the hungry poor who stop to be large and high building would be preferred to hogs of extremely forty, they will acknowledge that the old man one-half millions. The questions for us in houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to one-half millions. The questions for us in houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to one-half millions. The questions for us in houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to one-half millions. The questions for us in houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to one-half millions. The questions for us in houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to one-half millions. The questions for us in houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to one-half millions. New England are, can we afford to keep rather than more and smaller ones, and if heavy weights, because, if for no other rea-

amount of wool for their size and cost of keeping, and the marked improvement they tions possible.

The next topic was "Grasses," which was for himself as to whether he can produce one cialty of large hogs or small ones, that the most satisfactory returns will not be found in attempting to bring either to the utmost weight of which they are capable of attaining. When the animal is growing it will give a larger increase in weight in proportion to the food consumed. As the animal increases in fatness the expense of putting on additional pounds is greatly increased.

cheapest pound is the first pound; the cheapand make it a stepping stone to the better est one hundred pounds is the first one hundred pounds, while the dearest every time is the last. If the farmer has a given quan-tity of corn which he desires to feed to hogs within a given time, he will find more profit in increasing the number of swine than in endeavoring to bring a few animals to a great weight. If a hog will make a good much better if fed only to 300 or 350, and an experiment may show that the last 50 pounds, and perhaps the last 100, is put out at a loss. The feeding of swine is quite a problem, and we trust a large number of our readers will take the trouble to observe the progress they make (weighing often) under these different systems, and give us the

#### Mania for Special Crops.

with the cows two or three days, then grad- ing class, lead those of all other countries in ually changed from new to skim milk. He taking risks. This is particularly true conwould prefer not to turn calves to grass, but cerning us in the matter of going into the give what hay they want, with a little bran, raising of special crops, which we do with sequences to ourselves and others. In this put his milk in common small pans, letting it respect, we, as a people, stand unrivaled bean culture; and now there seems to be au enough during the coming season to overstock

This mania for special grops is in reality it we can, as a rule, obtain better price: for our crops, such as will give a margin of cult to obtain. Mixed husbandry will pay best, take it one year with another, and with this there will or should be a proper rota-

The object of education was not to fit tion of crops suited to the soil and locality. fertilizing materials to the soil-will soon laid the golden egg. We have make these remarks by repeated inquiries in regard to the best methods of growing, harvesting and marketing broom corn. We believe that we are safe in saying that, owing these agricultural colleges, while they are manded previous to harvesting the crop of 1875, many will engage in its production the coming season, with loss to themselves. The safest plan is to grow a variety of crops, especially those that are uniformly profitable during a period of ten years or more. Let those who have money to spare, engage in the raising of special crops; but the major ity of farmers throughout the country know by experience that a variety of crops constitute the surest source of income. - Colman's

#### Rural World. Roots for Sheep in Winter.

Dr Boynton gives in the Watchman the following sensible advice on feeding turnips The fact which should decide what use is not how many pounds of turnips are equal to one hundred pounds of hay, and what is the relative cost of their production; but it is this: stock does better with than without them; therefore feed them. Turnips furnish much that the animal gains by direct contact with the soil in summer, and which meets a necessity of the animal organization, that dry food alone fails to supply. How much good a given amount of turnips will do an animal is not to be determined by the amount of notriment the chemist may find in them, but by the noticeable fact that a flock will thrive better on a less amount of hay and was put on with good pasture during the grain where a daily ration of turnips is fed. The amount to be fed, each man will regulate according to circumstances. A bushe per day to seventy-five sheep, is a fair allowance, and may be increased to advantage, especially with breeding ewes, as they approach their yeaning time. Having been cut, they should be put into a trough, and the daily allowance of meal for the flock sprinkled upon them, and both will be eaten

# with greater relish than if fed alone,

A writer in the Country Gentleman makes the following timely suggestion; "Some ten years ago, in December, I devoted a half day's work. \$2, to tightening up a stable for five cows, so that no manure froze in it af-terwards, and instead of having less milk every cold snap and more every thaw, it was more right stong, in milk, comfort in milking cleaning the stable, health of cows and thrift of calves, and only less in amount of feed required. One small Ayrshire coming in just then didn't vary 8 pounds from 35 pounds of milk per day, and 10 pounds of autter per week, for five months. Publish ing my experience in the New England Farmer led others to go and do likewise, and some years after, one correspondent said that one item was worth more to him than the cost of the paper and so gave the ball au-other push, as all should do. I found that with a properly constructed stable, the ani-mal heat from a cow will keep a space five times her size above freezing temperature, and still allow a good ventilation about her swered by a direct "yes" or "no." A very head, regulated at pleasure by an adjustable targe number of hogs are marketed during door in front. The winter profit of dairies

From sixteen to twenty, they know more than I did; at twenty-five, they know as much; at thirty, they were willing to hear what I had to say; at thirty-five, they asked